

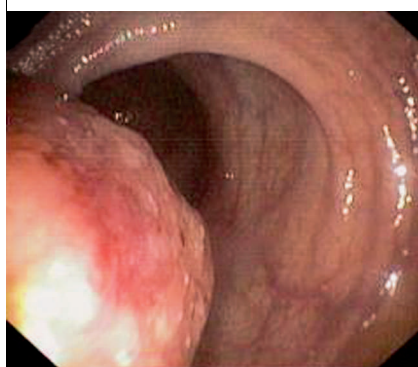
## Extracorporeal polypectomy of a large rectal polyp

Endoscopic polypectomy of large rectal polyps located close to the anal canal is a technical challenge for endoscopists [1]. It is sometimes impossible to use endoscopic techniques to remove the polyp and the patients are referred for surgical treatment [2].

A 66-year-old woman was evaluated for abdominal pain and rectal bleeding. She had a rectal mass that occasionally prolapsed through the anal canal. Colonoscopic examination revealed a large, pedunculated rectal polyp, located 2 cm proximal to the dentate line (● Fig. 1). The polyp was 6 cm in size and had long stalk (● Fig. 2). Other colon segments were normal. Endoscopic polypectomy was planned. However, there was limited room to maneuver a polypectomy snare over the head of the large polyp, and it was manually pulled out of the anus (● Fig. 3). The stalk was ligated with a silk suture. To avoid thermal damage to the lining of the anal canal, nonconductive plastic material was inserted between the polyp and the anal canal. The polypectomy snare (Microvasive Endoscopy, Boston Scientific International, La Garenne Colombes, France) was then located on the stalk and external polypectomy successfully carried out by using the polypectomy snare and electro-surgical current (● Fig. 4). There was no pain or bleeding during or after the procedure. Histologic examination of the polyp revealed tubulovillous adenoma with high-grade dysplasia.

Aydin et al. were the first to report the use of external polypectomy to remove a giant rectal polyp [3]. Tony et al. externally resected a giant sigmoid lipoma that was causing colonic intussusception and had prolapsed through the anal canal [4]. Leung et al. used external polypectomy to remove a large rectal polyp after polyp-loop detectable snare ligation [5]. In the present case, extraction of the polyp through the anal canal allowed us to ligate the stalk securely and remove the large polyp completely. Giant pedunculated rectal polyps may be removed securely by extracorporeal polypectomy instead of surgical resection.

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**Fig. 1** Rectal polyp located close to the anal canal.



**Fig. 2** The long stalk of the polyp.



**Fig. 3** The 6 cm polyp being manually pulled out of the anal canal.



**Fig. 4** Extracorporeal polypectomy carried out successfully.

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